



HEWITT INELIGIBLE.

SARATOGA'S UNCERTAINTIES AS GREAT AS EVER.

JUDGE CHURCH AND MR. POTTER, HOWEVER, CONSIDERED OUT OF THE FIGHT—MR. DORSEIMER GAINING—SUDDEN PROMINENCE OF GOV. SEYMOUR'S NAME—A COMPROMISE BETWEEN TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY.

The features of the news from Saratoga are the compromise effected between the Tammany and Anti-Tammany men, the discovery of Mr. Hewitt's ineligibility, the appearance of a delegation in Saratoga from Albany to test the feeling toward Mr. Dorseimer, and the intention of many delegates to obtain Gov. Seymour's consent to be a candidate. The agreement between Tammany and Anti-Tammany was reached after formal conferences. Tammany and Anti-Tammany are to have respectively 39 and 24 votes in the convention, 4 and 3 members on the State Committee, and 5 and 2 of the Presidential electors. Mr. Hewitt was discovered to be ineligible under the Constitution, not having been in the last five years a voter in this State. Judge Church and Mr. Potter are not now prominently mentioned. Mr. Dorseimer made great progress yesterday under the impression which became general that he was the Governor's choice, growing out of the expressions of Senator Kernan, Col. Felton, and Mr. Magone. Mr. Marble was earnestly pressed yesterday, but the latest plan now is to attempt to nominate ex-Gov. Seymour. Gentlemen have gone to ask consent to use his name.

THE AIR THICK WITH REFORM.

A PENSIVE BUT UNCOMFORTING CROWD OF DELEGATES—HOW THEY TALK AND ACT—ALL AT SEA ABOUT THE NOMINEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Reformers are upon us. Whoever looking in upon last week's convention grieved over the lack of leading statesmen among the delegates and absence of enthusiastic devotion to principle, and of the earnest and determined purpose of reform, should look now upon the hosts gathering here in the name of "Tilden and Reform," and be reassured. Last night and to-day the hotel corridors and piazzas have been filled with politicians and statesmen of the first water, and about the fifty-first brandy and water. Here, sitting about in the reading rooms and on the piazzas in contemplative mood, are the thoughtful, earnest men of the reform bank and the reform path, who, through all these years of peril to the State's great commercial artery, have stood by with constant shovel and pick and unrelenting derision, and made contract after contract for the enlargement of the leaks in the Treasury and the repair of the leaks in the canal. You may read on their noble brows their devotion to reform. The events of the past two years have made them thoughtful. Gov. Tilden has clasped them to himself with hooks of steel. The desire of their hearts is for administrative reform; and though they would sadly miss Gov. Tilden from his place at Albany, they feel willing to give him up in order that they may bless the whole country, as he has blessed the State, with real and practical reform. They are men not only to counsel such action as will assist Gov. Tilden in the Presidential canvass, but to advise as well the selection of a successor for him in the gubernatorial chair who will carry out the canal reform in this State.

It is the fear that the canal reform, in which they are so deeply interested, will be neglected or allowed to lapse, that makes the Hon. Jarvis Lord and the good "Doc" Denison rest their heads upon their hands, and devote themselves to such sober and serious reflection; and incites them when the Governor is called upon higher to pluck from his hand the banner of reform, and in the face of the angry and defiant mule, charge boldly down the tow-path. This is the thought that makes the Hon. Jarvis Lord at this crisis not sad, but serious and reflective. What Mr. Lord and his "compatriots" are yearning for above all other things, and what they are determined at all hazards to have, is reform. Just as Mr. Manton Marble said in his platform two years ago about specie resumption, those gentlemen are now saying over and over to themselves, in the most determined way, about canal reform, "No step backward." Their devotion to reform is one of the most touching exhibitions connected with this uprising. They seem to be absolutely wrapped up in it. Then there are the delegates from New-York City—Tammany, and Anti-Tammany. The mere appearance of such men as these as delegates to a State convention and representatives of the element of reform is at once the harbinger of success, the assurance of purity in politics, and the guarantee of the perpetuity of free institutions. As these men gather on the piazzas and discourse in their large and comprehensive way of the state of the country and the demands of an elevated and pure public sentiment upon the individual voter, one cannot help feeling encouraged at the prospect for the future of the nation.

Judging from their conversation, very few political conventions have ever furnished so many judges or so much judicial evasion to the square inch. Each calls to the other Judge, and to carry out the resemblance to a judicial tribunal, there are more oaths to the minute than would serve for a whole Court of Sessions. There is a certain familiarity of tone and manner with which these persons discourse to each other of their own immediate pedigree which impresses one with their geniality of temper, while their scriptural quotations and their frequent references to the Deity are calculated to impress the bystander with a sense of their regard for the proprieties and their reverence for sacred things; and these delegates are without exception in favor of reform. They bear the banner, indeed they stagger under it, of "Tilden and Reform." The strength of their lives for reform. Many of them have no other mission and no other means of livelihood. Since Tweed and the rest went away they have just had this principle of political reform on their hearts and consciences. They desire now, above all things, that we should have a pure State administration, under which, in comfortable and lucrative positions, they can draw fair salaries accompanied with reasonable perquisites for supporting the Constitution and carrying forward the work of reform. They will sit to-morrow on the front seats, with absolute sincerity speaking out from every hair of their dyed mustaches, and will cheer for "Tilden and Reform" as only those earnest patriots can who have the cause at heart and make a living by it.

In such a crowd it would be invidious to mention names. To the heart of the true patriot they are equally dear. Some of them have stepped from behind bars, and at the call of their country have abandoned the noble and lucrative pursuit of washing tumblers and mixing drinks to dispense justice from the bench and enrich the annals of jurisprudence with the sweetness and light of their decisions. Others have grown up in political life, beginning with that school of practical statesmen, the prize ring, and blossoming out into the high places of the State and nation, and they are all for reform. They sit up nights planning grand political reforms, and they are here for no other purpose in the world than to promote reform. You would hardly suspect from their appearance or their conversation that they are so entirely engrossed in the business of reform, but it is the fact, for they distinctly say so, and they say moreover that in them, and in them only, is the nation's salvation. Of course I don't dispute it, but it seems queer.

This is a more mysterious and a more complicated gathering than that of last week. There were more candidates to begin with, and they have thinned out more rapidly, and everything is more at sea with reference to probable results. Last night men

looked wise, and whispered to you the plan of nominating Church by acclamation. Other men looked wiser, and said they were looking it up at Albany, where Tilden, Kernan, Dorseimer, and other first-class reformers were in consultation. This morning everything went by the board, and left Dorseimer and Marble fighting it out, with Church out of the field. Hewitt disabled by ineligibility, Potter thrown on account of a secession speech in Congress away back in the dark ages, and the rest beating the air without hope. So, to-day it has been mostly between Dorseimer and Marble, with Dorseimer at his room at the United States in consultation with his friends, and Marble skipping about the hotels, submitting his button-holes and lending his ears to every earnest reformer who loves his country and wants a place. It is understood that Gov. Tilden may, if he will, name the candidate. It is reported that he will not, but the candidate will not be his selection to one who believes. He will name him just as surely, though not so openly, as he has named all the candidates and laid out all the work of the last three Democratic conventions. When the business is done the delegates and the party and the people will understand the effect of it, though they may not know how it was done. The innocent persons who suppose Gov. Tilden is not manipulating the machinery of this convention are of that proverbially simple class whose habit it is to teach their grandmothers to suck eggs.

YESTERDAY'S MUTATIONS.

WHY HEWITT, POTTER, AND CHURCH ARE OUT OF THE RACE—DORSEIMER'S SUDDEN PROMINENCE—MARBLE'S POWERFUL OPPOSITION—GOV. SEYMOUR NOW THOUGHT OF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SARATOGA, Aug. 29.—The contest for the nomination for Governorship has undergone to-day a surprising transformation. The candidate who last night was thought the coming man is to-day entirely removed from the contest, and the whole face of the canvass is changed. In brief, Mr. Hewitt, who there was excellent reason for believing yesterday was the Governor's choice, and whom it is freely said now on all sides would have been the candidate, is found to be ineligible to the office. The State Constitution requires among various other things a residence in the State during the five years next preceding the election. Mr. Hewitt has had a town-house in New-York, but his legal residence has been in New-Jersey within the past five years, and he has voted there during that time. Singularly enough no one seems to have thought of this restriction, or to have remembered that Mr. Hewitt was barred out by it. It has been understood since his name was first mentioned that he by no means sought the office, and that for various reasons he would prefer to serve out his term in Congress, where he could no doubt be of great service to the party, and could be employed in work more congenial to him than the humdrum duties of an Executive. It was only a few days ago that he finally consented to be a candidate, and his friends and those of Gov. Tilden in New-York felt that they had solved the problem of the campaign—getting a strong man not only in the party but with the people. This was still the impression here yesterday, and Mr. Hewitt's nomination was considered highly probable. It was not until yesterday afternoon that either Gov. Tilden and his friends or Mr. Hewitt himself remembered this legal impediment, which was as complete a bar to his election as if Mr. Hewitt were not a citizen, or still under 30 years of age. If it had not been for this there can be no question that the ticket would have been as it was given in to-day's dispatches—Hewitt and Dorseimer. Gov. Tilden's representatives admit this to-day.

Mr. Hewitt is not the only candidate who seems to be counted out. Clarkson N. Potter, who was the first choice of a number of delegates, and the second choice of many more is thought to have been made ineligible from a party point of view by a speech delivered in 1873, in Congress, in which he gave it as his opinion that if the Constitution were to be made over again the right of certain sets of States to secede should be incorporated into it. The expression was once dropped in response to a question put to him during a long speech; but whether it was premeditated or not it is thought that the Democrats could not afford to take the risk of naming a candidate who could be attacked as a recent advocate of the right of secession, especially at a time when the Democratic policy is to keep the war issue out of the campaign as far as possible. This is urged publicly as one reason, and has an undoubted influence. But back of this lies the fact that Mr. Potter has been identified with the anti-Tilden rather than with the Tilden element of the party; that he has been so little in accord with Gov. Tilden's views and policy, and that his main strength has come from the men who have always opposed the Governor, in season and out of season. These things are thought sufficient to prevent Mr. Potter's nomination. Nevertheless, his friends seem to be still hopeful, and at one time during the evening were claiming 120 votes for him.

In the shifting of delegates that these changes have brought about, Lieut.-Gov. Dorseimer came to the front early in the day in the most conspicuous place. While all Gov. Tilden's friends refused to admit that he has expressed any preference as between the candidates, all the signs seemed to point to Mr. Dorseimer as Gov. Tilden's choice. Some of these were significant, and had been wholly lacking before in Mr. Dorseimer's canvass. The conference of yesterday at Albany adjourned itself to Saratoga to-day. Senator Kernan, Mr. Magone, chairman of the State Committee, Col. Felton, Gov. Tilden's nephew and confidential representative, all appeared here this morning, and were then under nomination to favor Mr. Dorseimer's nomination. None of them are known to have taken this position before yesterday's conference and the discovery of Mr. Hewitt's ineligibility. Prior to that both Mr. Kernan and Mr. Magone were believed to favor Mr. Hewitt. A similar change took place in others likely to reflect the Governor's views, and Mr. Dorseimer became their candidate. There were many things said in his favor as well as many against him. The chief point urged was that there was scarcely anybody left to nominate who was acceptable. Judge Church was an impossibility; Mr. Hewitt was ineligible; Mr. Potter too invaluable for the reasons given above; Mr. Green too objectionable to the New-York politicians; and most of the swarm of other candidates like Starbuck, West, Beach, and others, had too little strength apparently to be taken up at this time. Mr. Dorseimer then was the strongest they urged in the convention as a candidate.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, who is not here, but who has been talking freely for Mr. Dorseimer to his party friends, met the current objection that Mr. Dorseimer had been so short a time in the party the other day by saying, "It's true he hasn't been in a long time, but he has got in a great way." This is the view that Mr. Dorseimer's friends urge. They say that though he has been a short time within the party his services have been too conspicuous to allow him to be treated as a new recruit. Then, too, the fact of his recent connection with the Republican party prevents any attack upon him on the war issue. These points, and the likelihood of his being acceptable to the Independent element and his popularity with the Germans, were those principally urged in his behalf. One argument used as showing Mr. Dorseimer's loyalty was a letter written by him in August, 1872, in which he said that whatever the result of that election might be should in the future act with the Democratic party.

It was soon seen, however, that the first announcement that Gov. Tilden's choice seemed to have fallen

upon Mr. Dorseimer had aroused all the opposition that was seen here when his name was first broached some weeks ago. This came not only from the opponents of Gov. Tilden, who did not want a man so closely identified with the Governor, but from faithful Tilden men who regarded Mr. Dorseimer as a weak candidate. One delegate said that if Mr. Dorseimer should be nominated he would not be willing to wager a dime on the prospect of carrying this State for Mr. Tilden. Many delegates whose loyalty to Tilden cannot be questioned for a moment, spoke much in the same way, omitting the money calculation. They were ready to take up with almost any candidate rather than Mr. Dorseimer. In this condition of things the person who seemed to be assuming most prominence as the candidate of the opposition, was no other than Manton Marble, late editor of *The World*. His friends seem still hopeful of his success in case an attempt is made to force Mr. Dorseimer's nomination on the convention, and expect to see the contest made between these two. Anti-Tilden men, knowing that the convention stood two to one against, felt that the only way for them to succeed was to nominate a candidate to whom Gov. Tilden's friends could not object, and who could divide the Tilden vote. For a time it looked as if this might be done by Mr. Marble. Numbers of delegates throughout the State openly said that as between Mr. Dorseimer and Mr. Marble they should certainly vote for Mr. Marble. It was said, also, that a portion of the New-York delegation would undoubtedly take the same course. Members of the Kings County delegation declared that they could give Marble a majority of that delegation, notwithstanding the claim of Dorseimer's friends that he has the whole vote. Messrs. Kelly and O'Donoghue of the New-York delegation are understood to favor Mr. Marble's candidacy. His friends claim that if the convention were forced to a vote between Dorseimer and Marble, a majority would vote for Marble. The course of *The World* in 1868, however, is one which the average Democrat will never forget and never forgive, and Mr. Marble's prospects are thought to be totally nullified by this alone. During the day it became evident that Gov. Tilden's representatives had come here apparently not to force Mr. Dorseimer on the convention, but to test its temper and see if the experiment of his nomination could be safely attempted. So much opposition has been developed that it is thought a different policy may be adopted.

In the proposed change of policy comes the second surprising transformation of the day. This has been the revival of ex-Gov. Seymour's name to-night in spite of his repeated and sincere declarations, and the evidently widespread desire to nominate him either with or without his consent. The movement has by this time taken definite shape. An embassy of distinguished Democrats from other States will leave for Utica to-morrow morning on the train to see ex-Gov. Seymour, and endeavor to persuade him to serve. The fact that he is out of health, leads many of his friends there to believe that he will positively decline, but the representation of the difficulties of the situation may induce him to consent. If he does consent, there cannot be the slightest doubt of his nomination with such a cheer as only Horatio Seymour can get from a Democratic convention. Even if he declines, there are many who want the convention to nominate him and then run away. In case he does consent, it is believed that Lieut.-Gov. Dorseimer will himself present Gov. Seymour's name, and receive the second place. No one of course would think for a moment of contesting a nomination with Seymour.

If ex-Gov. Seymour is not nominated, the signs would seem to favor the nomination of Mr. Dorseimer, though Mr. Robinson's friends are working hard, and he is thought by some as likely to be the "dark horse." While all the candidates in the field are opposed to Mr. Dorseimer, and the delay that must ensue before any decision can be obtained from ex-Gov. Seymour will prevent any fusion until that time, Judge Hibbard of Buffalo will present Mr. Dorseimer's name. Controller Robinson's friends have been actively at work, but do not seem to have more than about 50 votes. These are the votes of Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortlandt, Hamilton, Seneca, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Otsego, Oneida, Franklin, and Wyoming counties. A number of votes originally intended for Mr. Hewitt have gone to Mr. Robinson. Jefferson County, partly pledged to Allan C. Beach, will give Senator Starbuck a complimentary vote. Lewis County will vote for Dewitt C. West. Madison and St. Lawrence counties are set down for Mr. Dorseimer.

ANTI-TAMMANY RECOGNIZED.

BOTH DELEGATIONS GOING INTO THE CONVENTION—YESTERDAY'S CONFERENCE AND AGREEMENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A union has been effected between the rival organizations from New-York by concessions from both sides, the Anti-Tammany Democrats, however, yielding more than Tammany, doing so, as they say, for the sake of the national and State tickets, and because they have been affectionately urged, probably from Albany, to come to some arrangement. The first overtures were made by Tammany. Both delegations organized at their respective headquarters. The Tammany delegation met at the Grand Union, and elected John Kelly chairman, and Major Quincy secretary. The Anti-Tammany delegates met at Congress Hall, and elected E. B. Hart chairman, and Adolph Sanger secretary. The Tammany delegation appointed a committee, consisting of Schell and Cooper, to wait upon the Anti-Tammany delegation, and request the appointment of a committee of conference to meet with a like committee of the part of Tammany. This was agreed to.

Both committees met in the Grand Union Opera House, the Tammany committee consisting of Messrs. Kelly, Schell, Purdy, Timothy Campbell, and John J. Gorman, and the Anti-Tammany of Senator Morrissey, Senator Bixby, E. B. Hart, Ben. Wood, Henry Murray, and John McGinty. An organization was effected by the election of Augustus Schell as chairman and Henry Murray as secretary. The meeting lasted nearly two hours, and was occupied with a running discussion of the question of proportionate representation which has by this time grown threadbare. At the meeting of Tammany, previously held, a proposition had been sanctioned giving Anti-Tammany one-third of a representation in the convention, one-third of a representation on the State Central Committee, and one-third of the Presidential electoral ticket. This position was made and adhered to, Tammany taking its old ground that the vote of Anti-Tammany was only half that of Tammany, which Anti-Tammany of course disputed, claiming to have cast a vote of 30,000 instead of 23,000, as held by the other side. A sub-committee was finally appointed, consisting of Messrs. Kelly, Schell, Morrissey, and Murray, and reported a plan of union giving Anti-Tammany 24 out of the 63 delegates to the convention, three out of seven members of the State Central Committee, and two out of the seven representatives on the Presidential electoral ticket. This was agreed to by the committee of conference without dissent. Mr. Kelly will offer a resolution in the convention admitting the full delegation to seat on the floor, but on the balloting Tammany will cast 39 votes, and Anti-Tammany 24. An incident of some interest in the meeting of the conference committee was a dispute that arose between Benjamin Wood and John Morrissey. The latter was tenacious of the claim of Anti-Tammany to one-half of the delegation, while Benjamin Wood was

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THE WORK IN MAINE.

CAMPAIGN ARGUMENTS.

THE PICTURES PAINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN ORATORS—NOTABLE OMISSIONS IN THEIR REMARKS—LARGE MEETINGS—HOW BLAINE IS LIKED.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 27.—It can hardly be said that there has been any political discussion in this State thus far in the campaign, except through the newspapers, for the talking has all been on the side of the Republicans. Public debate of political questions, unfortunately as it seems to me, has gone out of fashion, except in a few of the Southern States, where rival candidates for Congress and for State offices are still in the habit of making joint canvasses. The aim of all political discussion should be to present the important questions of the day to the people in such a manner as to assist them in comprehending fully their political duties and judging intelligently between the claims of contending parties and rival candidates, and this is not always accomplished when the different political organizations hold separate meetings. A majority of the voters listen only to the speeches made in behalf of their own party, in which important questions are too often treated with partisan unfairness. But when rival orators canvass a State or section together and "divide time," as they say in the South—that is, engage in public political debate—they are not only under wholesome restraint themselves and constantly reminded that weak arguments will be immediately answered and false assertions promptly exposed, but the people have the benefit of hearing both sides at a time, and of having them presented with greater fairness.

These remarks have not been suggested by the character of any of the Republican speeches to which I have listened while visiting some of the towns east of Portland during the past few days. Those speeches have, of course, been partisan in their character, but no more so than stump speeches usually are. All of them have been remarkable for the ability with which campaign material was used, as well as the skill with which some of the vital issues of the day were avoided.

The meetings I attended were the largest yet held in the State, and the audiences were as demonstrative in their enthusiasm as "down East" people could be expected to be. Each of them was addressed by Senator Blaine, Gov. Connor, and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. The reception of the people of this State everywhere given Mr. Blaine was very flattering. He has always been one of the most popular of the public men of Maine, but his remarkable victories in the House of Representatives over the Southern Democratic leaders, the persecutions he has endured, and his brilliant contest for the nomination at Cincinnati have undoubtedly greatly increased the admiration of the Republicans of this State for their favorite Representative. He has entered the present campaign with more zeal than he has displayed in the management of any previous one, and those who know anything of his way of doing things do not need to be told that he has always been aggressive and energetic in conducting political contests in this State. The position which Gov. Connor holds, aside from his well deserved popularity, is sufficient of itself to attract great crowds wherever he is announced to speak, and when he and Senator Blaine appear on the same platform on the same day, accompanied by Col. Ingersoll, the fame of whose eloquence always precedes him, the town or county which does not turn out a good audience must be wrapped in political apathy. It is this year, as I have already said, the meetings have been well attended; at Bangor and Belfast, Skowhegan and Dover, the audiences were as large as one man's voice could reach.

One of the most noteworthy things about the speeches I have thus far listened to is the omission of all reference to Gen. Grant and his Administration. In a dozen Republican speeches I have not heard the President's name mentioned even once, and the history of the Republican party since he has been the nominal head of it has been almost equally ignored. I judge from this that Grant is as unpopular in Maine as it is elsewhere, and that the Republican managers of this State, finding the Administration too heavy a load to carry, have quietly concluded to throw it overboard and say nothing about it.

Another subject which I have not heard mentioned by the Republican orators is civil service reform. I don't know how to explain this omission, for I had supposed that Gov. Hayes, by his treatment of the subject in his letter of acceptance, had made it one of the leading questions of the campaign, and that it would be a very popular issue in New-England. Can it be that the changes which Gen. Grant has made in the civil service since the Cincinnati Convention, for political purposes, and in defiance of all the principles which Gov. Hayes believes in, and the system of political assessments which Secretary Chandler is enforcing, have made it prudent for Republican orators in Maine to say nothing about reform of the civil service?

The currency question has hardly been referred to in any Republican speech I have yet heard. The people of this State, without regard to party, are, I believe, very generally in favor of honest money; and the disgraceful surrender of the Democrats to the Indianapolis would, I suppose, be used as the basis of a sharp and effective attack in every Republican speech. The nearest approach to a discussion of this question was an assertion made by Mr. Blaine at Bangor, that the Southern Democrats were in favor of inflation because without it they knew that it would be useless to hope that their hundreds of millions of claims would be paid.

What then, I may be asked, do the Republican orators talk about? Their favorite topic is the "bloody shirt." They believe that by that sign they will conquer, and they keep it constantly before the people. The Hamburg massacre, Conshatta, Mississippi, the Kn-Klux outrages between 1868 and 1871, the thousands of murders in the Southern States during the era of reconstruction—these are cited and dilated upon in order to impress the people with the idea that when the Democrats claim an almost solid South for Tilden and Hendricks they coolly propose to secure it by wholesale murder and intimidation. Then the sins and shortcomings of the Democratic House of Representatives are painted in startling colors. The private relief bills introduced by Southern Representatives and calling, according to Judge Lawrence of Ohio, for \$500,000,000; Ben. Hill's defense of Jeff. Davis; Tucker's bill in *States' Rights*; the predominance of Southern men among the chairmen of House committees—these and many other similar facts are cited to prove that the return of the Democrats to power means the ascendancy of the old rebel element and the trampling under foot of all the results of the war. Finally an attempt is made to arouse the old war spirit by recalling the events of that dark period of our history between 1860 and 1865. The Fugitive Slave law, the Dred Scott decision, the treason of the South, the cruelties of the war, the sufferings of our soldiers on Southern fields and in Southern prisons—these are recounted and dwelt upon as parts of the record of the Democratic party, and the people are called to witness how absurd it is for men who have been guilty of all these crimes now to be "howling for honesty and reform."

Of course Gov. Tilden comes in for his share of abuse in these speeches. He is accused of disloyalty during the war; of refusing to contribute anything for the support of the war; of evading the payment of taxes; of being the associate of Tweed, and both pupil and teacher in the most corrupt school of politics this country has ever seen; he is

described as a wrecker standing on the shores of bankruptcy, waiting to clutch drowning corporations by the throat, and as "a demurrer which the Democratic party has filed against the Republican." Of course what I have said of the character of the speeches made by Republican orators applies only to those I have heard. Others may be appealing to higher sentiments and urging the people to vote the Republican ticket from more statesmanlike motives; but the speakers I have heard are the ablest in the State, and I presume they set the fashion. Appeals exactly like these failed in 1874, and in spite of them the people went to the polls and rebuked corruption, dishonesty and incompetency in office, put a quietus to a third term, and declared their disapproval of military interference in Southern elections. A reaction has occurred since then, brought about by the blunders and crimes of the Democratic party. How far it has extended with the people of this State the September election alone can show.

Z. L. W.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

GOOD SCORES MADE BY THE AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN RIFLEMEN—SELECTION OF THE TEAMS.

The riflemen composing the team and reserves to represent the National Rifle Association in the International and Irish-American matches, and also the Australian Rifle Team, went to Creedmoor yesterday to practice at long-range shooting. They fired 15 shots each at the 800, 900, and 1,000 yards ranges. The shooting was exceptionally good, the highest mark of the American competitors aggregating 1,677 points, or 71 points more than the total of the scores made in the Elcho shield matches. The score of 206 out of a possible 225 made by Gen. T. S. Dakin equals that made by Mr. Hathorne three weeks ago, which at that time was the best record ever made at Creedmoor. Col. Shaffer made his appearance for the first time since the marksmen began to practice as a team, and at 800 yards made the best score—73 out of a possible 75. All the members of the Australian Rifle Team fired at each of the long ranges, with the exception of Mr. Slade, who did not reach Creedmoor until afternoon, and fired only at the 1,000 yard range. It was the first day's practice of the Victoria branch of the team, and Capt. H. J. King made a shot with Capt. McEwene, Smith of the New South Wales branch, scoring higher than any other member of the team. The former's score was acknowledged to be the better of the two, from the fact that 67 points were made at the 1,000 yards range, and 61 by Capt. King. The following team will begin practice in final competition for positions, which will be decided at the close of the fourth competition. These have been the best scores of the week, and the last on Monday next.

The American riflemen will make the final selection of their team to-day. No definite plan of selection has been agreed upon, but it has been suggested that Gen. Dakin, Lieut. Col. Farrell, Major Fulton, and Lieut. Weber select the five men to be shot at, and so forth. The following are the scores of the fifteen men who were at practice yesterday:

Name.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Gen. T. S. Dakin	75	67	66	208
Isaac L. Allen	71	67	66	204
L. W. B. Allen	65	67	66	198
A. Anderson	72	68	66	206
Major H. Fulton	68	67	66	201
C. E. Overton	69	67	66	202
C. E. Overton	70	67	66	203
N. W. B. Allen	69	67	66	202
Col. W. D. Shaffer	72	68	66	206
Col. J. A. Farrell	73	68	66	207
R. B. Hathorne	74	68	66	208
L. C. Bruce	69	67	66	202
L. C. Bruce	70	67	66	203
F. Hyde	63	68	66	197
Major G. W. Yale	72	69	66	207

The following scores were made by the Australian Team:

Name.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Capt. H. J. King	68	64	67	199
Capt. R. J. King	72	67	66	205
Major T. J. King	65	67	66	198
Major T. J. King	65	67	66	198
T. T. Draper	62	63	66	191
Capt. A. M. Greenfield	64	62	67	193

THE SCOTCH RIFLE TEAM.

Col. Marshall, President of the Scottish-American Rifle Association, and a Committee of Reception, made arrangements to receive the Scotch Rifle Team, which, it was expected, would arrive yesterday by the steamer *Bothnia*, but up to midnight the vessel had not arrived. Arrangements were provided and readied at the docks in New-York City to convey the team to the quarters which are engaged for them in Ninth-st., near Broadway. The Scottish-American Club has offered to the members of the team the use of a club-room during their stay in this city, and a banquet will be tendered to them on Sept. 4 by the members of the Club. The Scotch Rifle Team, which is composed of the committee of the National Rifle Association will also greet them upon their arrival.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The New-York Yacht Club have determined to shorten their cruise, owing to the lateness of the season. The fleet will break up to-day at Providence, whence most of the yachts will return home. The races which were arranged to be sailed off Newport for cups and prizes presented by Commodore G. L. Kingsland, Vice-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, and Robert Center, Commodore of the Seawanhauk Yacht Club, have been postponed until Sept. 1. The arrangements have also been made for a race to take place on Thursday, Oct. 1, for a prize valued at \$1,000, presented by J. F. Lobart, owner of the schooner-yacht *Inchmearna*. The race is open to schooner-yachts of 100 tons and upward belonging to any organized yacht club in the world, with time allowance of 12 seconds per ton. The course is to be from off Owl's Head, New-York harbor, to and around the Sandy Hook Lightship, thence to and around the Lightship "Five-fathom Bank" off Cape May, New-Jersey, and return to Sandy Hook Lightship. Gilbert L. Haight, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, has been selected for the race in charge, and entries will be received by Charles A. Minton, Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club, at the Club-house at Madison-ave. and Twenty-seventh-st., on or before Oct. 11.

PROGRESS AT THE EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Sixty-eight Canadian horses, which are entered for the International Live Stock show, arrived here to-day.

The series of Centennial orations upon the histories of the States of the Union, was resumed to-day. Illinois was the subject, and the orator the Rev. Chas. H. Fowler. A grand Knights Templar excursion from Canada arrived here on Sunday evening and during Monday. The party consists of delegates from Toronto and Hamilton, the former numbering 521, being under the charge of Hiram Morgan, President of the Ottawa Agricultural Association, who will specially represent the Province of Ontario at the live stock show, and the latter 1,259 in number, under the charge of W. H. Frater, Secretary of the Ontario Advisory Board of the Centennial Commission.

The Centennial Management have agreed to order two more 35-cent Saturdays, viz., Sept. 2 and 9. This was today announced as the result of the conference between the representatives of the Executive Committee of the Commission and the Board of Finance. The hand and bracer of the enormous statue of Liberty to be presented to the United States as a Centennial memento by citizens of France, and intended to be erected in New-York harbor, arrived on the grounds to-day. French artisans are busily engaged in connecting the different sections, which are of bronze, preparatory to mounting the whole upon a temporary pedestal on the south-eastern border of the Lake, north of Machinery Hall.

The formal opening of the Municipal building took place to-night, when a grand reception was given. To-day's paid admissions were 41,309.

A BUST OF GOV. TILDEN MAKING.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—Miss Griffin, a young lady sculptress, who has a studio in Bond-st., New-York, has arrived here for the purpose of taking a portrait bust of Gov. Tilden in plaster of paris. Although a very young lady, Miss Griffin has shown her skill in the production of excellent busts of Mayor Havemeyer, President Barnard of Columbia College, and ex-Police Commissioner Matelli. She has at present in hand busts of Dr. Clinch. The governor gave her her first sitting to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 29.—White, Langstaff & Co., wholesale hardware dealers, suspended payments to day.

HALIFAX, Aug. 29.—Advices to the 28th inst. from the *Macdonald* steamer, which was wrecked on the coast, and the fishermen are doing well, although codfish are scarce.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Frank Thompson of New-York City was yesterday received here for the Abingdon Southern Railway, N. Y. by Justice London, on motion of the Attorney-General.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The annual report of the House Tunnel Committee, which sets forth the receipts for the year ending July 1, at \$779,391, and the expenses at \$44,705. In the last half year freightage has amounted to \$1,000,000.

OTTAWA, Aug. 29.—Thirteen American boats laden with lumber left to-day for American ports. A large number of Canadian boats have been laid up for the season, and they are unable to compete with the Americans.

INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

VICTORY OF THE LONDON CLUB.

YALE GOES TO THE HEAD OF AMERICAN CREWS—BEATEN ONLY BY HALF A LENGTH BY THE ENGLISHMEN—CAMBRIDGE AND COLUMBIA DISABLED—THE SINGLE SCULL RACE.

In the three heats of the four-oared race at Philadelphia yesterday, between the winners of Monday, the victors were the London, Watkins and Beaverwyck crews. Yale was beaten only by half a length, and made the best time for American four-oared boats in the regatta—8:52.4. Columbia did not row, having a man sick, and Cambridge fell out during the race from the same reason. The winners in the heats of the single-scull race were McCarty, of the Friendship Club, Mills of the Atlanta Club,